

one remedy, and that is calomel. It is an old remedy, but the mode of exhibiting it is new. It is to be given in a pure state, unadmixed with opium or other medicinal ingredients. For adults it is to be prepared with a little brown sugar, in doses of not less than thirty or forty grains, and we have both given and taken it in as much as tea spoonful doses with perfect success, in the most malignant attacks of cholera. The calomel thus prepared is emptied on the tongue and washed down with a little cold water. If thrown up by the stomach another dose is to be repeated immediately, and if that is rejected another is to be given. There is but one rule in its administration, and that is to continue its repetition till a dose remains, when the vomiting will cease, and the calomel will by its uncontrolled action unlock the liver and kidneys. Bile will soon appear in the evacuations, and increased discharges of urine, when reaction commences and the life of the patient is saved. Simple adjuncts may be used, such as a temporary mustard plaster over the stomach, cold or iced mucilaginous drinks, in small quantities, and should costiveness follow, a little oil of senna and manna, or other mild purgatives, may be used. The worst result that possibly can occur is a slight pyrexia, or salivation, in one case, perhaps in hundreds, which will soon pass off with mild treatment, and without injury. In a violent attack of Asiatic cholera, which often terminates in a few hours, there is no time for experiments with homeopathic nostrums, hydropathic applications, quack mixtures, or with small opiated doses of calomel. Life must be saved quickly, and that by a remedy about the certainty and early action of which there shall be no mistake.

The writer of this was, at one time, in 1834, attacked in a most violent manner with Asiatic cholera, when he took about six or seven even tea-spoons full of calomel before one remained on his stomach. Reaction then commenced, and he was next day enabled to walk out. The only external remedy used was the temporary application of a mustard plaster over his stomach. The only inconvenience he felt was a slight pyrexia, from his susceptibility to the influence of mercury. But this was nothing to dying. He then tried the same treatment in other violent cases with the most uniform and perfect success. In 1840 he experienced another attack of cholera in Liverpool, and again cured himself by similar treatment. He became acquainted with Dr. Jackson, who had enjoyed great experience in the treatment of the disease during a long period in the Hon. East India Company's service. He informed us that the calomel practice, in the form and manner we have described it, formed the most successful practice of any other, and that it is a leading and indispensable remedy in the treatment of malignant cholera, none other being thought of in India.

This mode of treatment is not only safe and efficient, but it is very simple. Any one may apply it in extreme cases, who may not otherwise understand medicine, when no physician can be had. It is peculiarly applicable to the treatment of the disease in its violent forms at the West. Calomel in large doses, in such cases, is not injurious; small doses may do more hurt, and yet fail to give relief, from the want of time to act. Dr. Cook, of Kentucky, is recorded to have given table spoonful doses without injury.

Dr. Vanderweir, of the Franklin street cholera hospital, has pursued the calomel practice with the most decided success. His doses range in violent cases from 30 to 40 grains of simple calomel, and repeated until the vomiting is controlled. He also uses simples, such as mustard plasters temporarily, and occasionally camphor and pellets of ice, but no opium, nor anything that prevents the due action of the calomel.

A large number of patients reach the hospital in a dying state, and some expire on the steps of the building, so that the apparent mortality is greater than the reality. He considers that no disease, in its earlier stages, is more curable. From all the facts regarding its treatment we feel confident that calomel, properly administered, is a more certain specific in the case of the disease, while it remains curable, than quinine is in fever and ague.

By our recommendation a large planter tried the treatment on his estate in Cuba with the most marked success. The French Academy, we believe, have offered a premium for the best cure of cholera. We submit for their consideration the new method of administering calomel in its cure, especially when genuine and severe, as the best that can be adopted. And nothing but ignorance or prejudice will ever exclude its adoption in the cure of violent cases of spasmodic cholera or asphyxia. In using calomel, of course the purest and best should, if practicable, be obtained. With care, it never deteriorates from age.

It is supposed that since the appearance of the disease, with unusual malignancy, at Jessore, in 1817, to the present period, that not less than about eighteen millions of the human family have fallen victims to it—about fifteen to sixteen millions of whom have died in India and other parts of Asia, and the remainder in Europe and America.

The seeds of the disease have undoubtedly sown in favorable localities, in Europe and along the alluvial deposits of the great rivers both there and in America, liable, by various causes, to be brought into activity, if not as virulent as the original Indian disease, or as epidemic in its character, yet, in the form of aggravated cholera morbus of the country, terminating in spasmodic cases of cholera asphyxia.

No reason passes in India without it, and it is yet liable to travel with caravans and merchants to the North of Europe, from India, and from thence cross, via England or France, to America. But many returns of the disease must be witnessed without tracing its importation directly back to India.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

The means of prevention may be summed up under the following heads, which are so plain, simple and appropriate that they ought to be printed in handbills, and distributed over the city by the city government. Dr. Johnson, of London, condensed the means of prevention into a single paragraph, as follows:—"Temperance, cleanliness, ventilation and fearlessness; in fine, in a pure sense of all those means which tend to preserve general health, and the avoiding of all those causes which predispose to common or indigenous diseases of the climate."

1. We should avoid the too free use of all fruits.

2. The temperate use of spirits.

3. To avoid taking cold by exposure to night air, sitting or sleeping too much exposed to currents of air.

4. Attention to diet, which should consist of wholesome preparations from various kinds of grain, such as wheat, rice, barley, corn, &c., with milk boiled, or taken fresh and pure, if possible. We have frequently known the free use of fresh meat produce a looseness of the bowels, though beef and mutton can no doubt be eaten with perfect impunity by most persons who have been accustomed to their use as a daily food. Smoked bacon or ham, when sweet, and well cured, is the healthiest meat for one meal in the day, at least during cholera seasons. Those who are at all liable to a looseness of the bowels should avoid the use of acids, sour fruits or vegetables, and melons of all kinds. Excess in their use, by the most healthy, is attended by danger. Frequent bathing, or washing the surface of the entire body with soap and water, on first rising in the morning, with the use of the flesh brush or coarse towels, is also conducive to the preservation of health.

5. Regularity in eating and sleeping.

6. To avoid crowded assemblies, and sleeping in badly ventilated chambers.

7. The sprinkling of vinegar or the chloride of lime in cellars and chambers.

8. To avoid, as far as possible, the influence of all depressing passions.

9. To remove all filth, whether local or general, as completely as possible, with the free use of lime in whitewashing fences, and in purifying gutters.

IN THIS CITY.

The following is the cholera report of the two hospitals up to noon, yesterday—

WALKER STREET HOSPITAL.	
Number received	10
Number died	1
Discharged cured	6
Remaining	29

BOSTON HOSPITAL.	
Received	4
Cured	6
Remaining	6

By this report it will be seen that there has been a slight increase over the daily average of last week. The number, however, is so small a percentage of our large population, that the malady can hardly be considered epidemic.

WILLIAMSBURG.

Two cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Deaths, 2.

Received 1 |

Remaining 2 |

There were reported yesterday morning, for the preceding twenty-four hours, the very small number of 3 cases and 3 deaths.

The weekly returns of the Hospital, ending yesterday morning, are:—Number remaining at last report 8; admitted since, 16; discharged, 4; remaining at this date, 10.

BY MAIL.

At Chicago, on the 27th ult., fifteen deaths from cholera were reported to the Board of Health.

We are pained to learn that the cholera, the most to be dreaded of all other diseases, is still raging in Cloverport, Ky., and vicinity; and also in the neighborhood of Long Lake, Brockbridge county, Ky. Many of the best citizens in these places have been cut down, with but a few hours warning.—*Baptist Recorder*, July 26.

A most distressing instance of the ravages of the cholera in a single family occurred within the last week. The disease first attacked Albert G. Baker, the son of John George Baker, 11 years of age, and terminated fatally on Thursday. On Friday the father and another child, George W. Baker, aged 11 years, died, and the mother, Elizabeth Baker, expired at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, leaving only three survivors, Charles, aged 7, Elizabeth, aged 9, and Catherine, an infant aged only 14 months. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and an immense number of men, women and children assembled in the vicinity of the desolated house, to witness the melancholy spectacle. The funeral was under the direction of L. Fayette, who had four horses devoted to carrying the remains to the grave. The body of the deceased was placed in a coffin, and the coffin was borne by four men, and the four coffins were placed in a grave along with that of a younger child, aged 5 years, who had died of cholera the week before. The family of eight, that ten days since were in the enjoyment of health and happiness, only three survived last evening, and the two girls were sick, and of the mother of the infant there was but little hope. The funeral was officiated at by Rev. Mr. Jones, who made a most impressive address, suited to the solemnity of the occasion, which was not without a visible effect upon the large assemblage surrounding the grave.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, July 31.

Several deaths have occurred from this disease during the last two days, but we have no means of arriving at the full particulars of the several cases. Among those to whom the disease has proved fatal, is Justice Wm. O. Ford, who was generally known as a just and a faithful officer and worthy citizen. His funeral occurred on Saturday. Two deaths have occurred in Halesy street, and one in the Central Church building in Market street. In Baldwin street we also hear of a death or two, and a woman who lived in the city, but we have no means of arriving at the full particulars of the several cases. Among those to whom the disease has proved fatal, is Justice Wm. O. Ford, who was generally known as a just and a faithful officer and worthy citizen. His funeral occurred on Saturday. Two deaths have occurred in Halesy street, and one in the Central Church building in Market street. In Baldwin street we also hear of a death or two, and a woman who lived in the city, but we have no means of arriving at the full particulars of the several cases.

On the 27th ult. there were twenty-five deaths from cholera at Hamilton, Canada. At Montreal, on the same day, there were sixteen deaths.

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Charity Hospital	17	1	4	3
St. Mary's	1	1	1	1
Porter	12	1	1	1
Total	109	8	13	17

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News from Mexico.

(From the New Orleans Courier, July 26.)

The steamer Orizaba, which departed from Vera Cruz on the 23d inst., arrived in our port yesterday morning. She was loaded with passengers and cargo, and was bound for the State of the departure, and from Mexico up to the 17th. There were many rumors about the death of General Alvarez, from notification in the press.

The Universal of the 1st inst. has announced the serious illness of the chief of the revolution in the South.

The *Diario Oficial*, speaking of the critical situation of General Alvarez, declares that he has been confined to his bed for several days, and that he is now in a very dangerous condition. The *Universal* announces the fact as certain.

The *Universal* also states that it is necessary to insist on the probable result of such an event, or the revolution has lost its head, and already, if that journal believes its contemporaries, divisions have taken place among the rebels, who have deprived Mr. Ignacio Comandante of the command of the forces of Acapulco.

The Pope, yielding to the wishes of the Mexican government, has confirmed, by a special decree, the Order of Guadalupe, instituted, or rather, re-established, by General Comandante.

The government was only waiting for the necessary step to name the foreign dignitaries of the order, and by a decree dated the 12th of June, His Serene Highness conferred the Grand Cross on those avowed rebels who preserve the most intimate friendship with Mexico. The names of the order are:—The Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the King of Belgium, and the President of the Republic of Guatemala.

The same decree conferred the degree of Commander on the Ministers of England and Spain, and on Monsignor Clementini, Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See.

The *Trait D'Union* publishes lengthened details of a funeral service that had been celebrated on the 13th, at the Church of la Profesa, in memory of Mrs. Henrietta Sontag. He gives the following description of the ceremony:—The church was brilliantly lighted, and the service was performed in a most impressive manner. The body of the deceased was placed in a coffin, and the coffin was borne by four men, and the four coffins were placed in a grave along with that of a younger child, aged 5 years, who had died of cholera the week before. The family of eight, that ten days since were in the enjoyment of health and happiness, only three survived last evening, and the two girls were sick, and of the mother of the infant there was but little hope. The funeral was officiated at by Rev. Mr. Jones, who made a most impressive address, suited to the solemnity of the occasion, which was not without a visible effect upon the large assemblage surrounding the grave.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, July 31.

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